AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the Specification

Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

Page 7, lines 18-20:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram of the wireless communication of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a detailed diagram of the wireless communication of the present invention.

Page 8, line 2-line 7:

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 [[Fig. 1]], in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a plurality of end point devices 10 are in wireless communication with a plurality of remote receiving units 20. At least one of the remote receiving units 20 periodically polls at least one of the end point devices 10 to initiate a data transfer in which consumption data is uploaded to the remote unit 20. These multi-layered wireless networks are common to the art, and the systems exampled in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,056,107 and 6,172,616 are incorporated here by reference.

Page 8, line 8-line 12:

The end point devices 10 are in communication with corresponding utility meters 12 for reading, storing, and transmitting utility consumption data. Such end point devices 10 are common in the art as encoders 13 and transmitters of consumption data, and as an example, U.S. Patent No. 5,963,146 is incorporated here by reference to demonstrate the conventional application of such art.

Page 8, line 13-line 22:

The end point devices 10 of the present invention ~~have a transceiver and a decoder such as a correlator. The transceiver comprises~~ include a DSSS receiver and decoder 15 for periodically receiving a DSSS signal, and a ~~transmitter~~ FHSS modulator and transceiver 16 for primarily transmitting consumption data on an FHSS signal. [[The]] A correlator 14 is in communication with the receiver 15, and responds to one of a possible plurality of predetermined spreading codes to awaken the transceiver 16. The correlator 14 can use the decoded data from the DSSS signal to initiate an FHSS communication with the remote receiving unit 20 that transmitted the original DSSS signal. Those skilled in the art will understand that the decoder (for example, a correlator) can use the decoded data within the DSSS signal to switch to an FHSS transmission protocol through the employment of hardware, software, or a combination thereof.

Page 9, line 1-line 11:

The remote receiving units 20 comprise a transmitter 22 for transmitting DSSS signals, and a receiver 24 for primarily receiving FHSS signals. The remote receiving units 20 can be embodied within a handheld portable unit, a mobile unit such as a vehicle, a fixed unit within geographic proximity of at least one of the plurality of end point devices 10, or other fixed or mobile data gathering units understood by those skilled in the art for obtaining data from end point devices 10 or other telemetric devices throughout a wireless communication network. The use of remote receiving units is common practice in the art. As an example of the use of fixed remote receiving units in wireless meter reading systems, U.S. Patent Nos. 6,172,616 and 5,553,094 are incorporated here by reference. U.S. Patent Nos. 4,652,855 and 5,808,558 are examples of conventional handheld portable units used to remotely gather end point data and are incorporated here by reference.

Page 9, line16 – Page 10, line 4:

The end point device 10 is in data communication with a utility meter 12. Consumption data is encoded and stored by the end point device 10 for wireless transmission to a remote location for further transmission and/or processing. During this encoding phase, the end point device 10 transceiver is not needed. Consequently, in order to conserve the valuable and limited power available to the end point device 10, the transceiver circuitry is operated in deep sleep mode. In deep sleep mode, any non-essential circuitry is powered down. Non-essential circuitry is any circuitry not needed in order to keep the receiver portion of the transceiver powered up to scan or "sniff" the surrounding air for a DSSS signal at a predetermined frequency. In deep sleep mode, even the transceiver circuitry that is needed to scan the air is only powered up during the periodic scans, and then only for the short duration of the scan. This process is continued until the transceiver detects a triggering DSSS spreading code.